

strongly rounded, narrowly shouldered, marked by obsolete, curved axial threads which are a little stronger on the last turn than on the rest. In addition to these there are inconspicuous varicial streaks at irregular intervals. Periphery of the last whorl well rounded. Base moderately long, well rounded, narrowly umbilicated, anteriorly produced to meet the strong callus-like varix which extends behind the peristome from the posterior angle of the aperture to the base. Aperture oval, pale brown within, with a dark brown edge at the peristome; outer lip strongly curved; inner lip moderately curved and reflected over about half the umbilicus; parietal wall covered by a rather thick callus.

The type, Cat. no. 362027, U. S. N. M., was collected by Dr. E. C. Faust at Fatshan near Canton, China. It has 6.1 whorls, and measures: Length, 6.5 mm.; diameter, 2.7 mm. Cat. no. 362028, U. S. N. M., contains paratypes also collected by Dr. Faust.

The present subspecies differs from *Katayama fausti fausti* in being much thinner-shelled, and in having the varix behind the peristome much less strongly developed. The axial sculpture here is also much finer and much closer spaced than in *Katayama fausti fausti*. It is much larger than *Katayama nosophora nosophora*, but smaller than *Katayama nosophora yoshidai*. It differs from both these Japanese forms by having the varix behind the peristome much stronger.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*New beetle guests of army ants.* W. M. MANN, Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture. (Communicated by S. A. ROHWER.)

The four species of beetles here described are file guests of army ants. Dr. E. Wasmann has made photos of three of them, and included the fourth, *Ecitopora brevicornis* new species, in a table of species in that genus soon to be published in a general account of the Eciton guests.

All belong in the tribe Myrmedoniae of the Aleocharinae, and the two new genera add a little to the heterogeny of this already unnatural group.

The types of these species will be deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

#### *Ecitopora brevicornis*, new species

Length 1.8 mm.

Black, except abdomen and appendages which are brownish, the first two and the apical abdominal segment much lighter than the rest, the antennae reddish brown at base and the legs yellow. Opaque, ventral surface of abdomen somewhat shining; head, pronotum and elytra densely and rather coarsely, abdomen more finely, and the ventral surface shallowly punctate.

Hairs on head, thorax, elytra, and abdomen exceedingly fine, short, recumbent, yellow in color, abundant, longer and abundant on appendages and ventral surface of abdomen; mixed with stiff, erect black hairs on antennae and apical portion of abdomen.

Head a little broader than long, front broadly and rather strongly impressed at middle, with a narrow median impression with sublucid surface extending

its entire length. Antennal scape about as long as the second and third joints together, second joint as long as broad, joints 4 to 8 two times as broad as long, joints 9 and 10 three times as broad as long. Prothorax a little broader than long, broadest at anterior corners, evenly narrowed behind to the very broadly rounded posterior corners; disc broadly and shallowly impressed at middle, with elongate impressions at sides separated from the median portion by very broadly rounded ridges. Elytra at base considerably broader than pronotum, together broader than long; humeral and posterior corners rounded, sides slightly convex. Abdomen flat above, strongly convex beneath, narrowly margined at sides, the ultimate dorsal sclerite at basal fourth with a pair of short, curved, acute spines.

Legs slender.

*Type locality*.—Cachuela Esperanza, Río Beni, Bolivia.

*Host*.—*Eciton burchelli* Westw.

Described from a single specimen running with the ant column.

Close to *opaca* Wasm. but the body is broader and darker in color, the antennal joints are shorter and broader, with the apex obtusely conical (in *opaca* it is more acute), and the abdomen is more finely punctate.

#### *Ecitophya gracillima*, new species

Length 5 mm.

Reddish brown, elytra dark brown to black. Subopaque, densely and moderately finely punctate throughout. Erect hairs on head and body coarse, golden brown in color, not very abundant, on appendages finer; abdomen with very fine, not abundant yellow pubescence.

Head longer than pronotum and nearly three times as long as broad, gradually broadened from occiput to eyes; vertex convex, front at middle feebly impressed longitudinally. Clypeus at basal half constricted and convex, broadly triangular in front, with the anterior border very feebly emarginate. Eyes very convex, about as long as the transverse diameter of first antennal joint. Antennae slender, only slightly thickened apically; first joint nearly as long and a little thicker than the third, enlarged near base and continuing of subequal thickness to apex; second joint broader than long and about one-fourth as long as the third, which is distinctly longer than the fourth and fifth together, joints 4 to 9 longer than broad; joint 10 shorter than the 9th; terminal a little longer than the penultimate joint, with sides nearly parallel on basal half, apical half conical, subacuminate at tip. Pronotum shorter than elytra, a little less than twice as long as broad, broadest in front of middle where the sides are rounded (here a little broader than head including eyes), the anterior corners and border rounded; sides at posterior half nearly straight, posterior corners subangulate, border straight; disc at middle with narrow, strong sulcus, extending five-sixths its length; at sides posterior to middle broadly and shallowly impressed. Scutellum longer than broad, its apical border narrowly rounded and sublammellate. Elytra together longer than broad, humeri rounded, sides nearly straight and parallel. Abdomen slender, scarcely broader than elytra, as long as head and thorax together. Legs long and very slender.

*Type locality*.—Holotype and paratype. Cachuela Esperanza, Río Beni, Bolivia.

*Host*.—*Eciton hamatum* (Fabr.).

Near *Ecitophya simulans* Wasm. but smaller and lighter colored, with a much more slender abdomen, shorter antennal joints and less pronounced impressions on sides of pronotum.

*Wasmannina*, new genus

Form elongate, slightly physogastric; heavily chitinized species. Head broad, not constricted behind. Eyes large and very convex. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed, the basal joint very small, second joint more than half as long as the third, narrow at base and gradually thickened toward apex; third joint cylindrical, slender, three and one-half times as long as broad; terminal joint coarse, subulate, less than half as long as the third. Mandibles rather large, arcuate, acute at tips. Antennae short and stout, first joint scapiform. Pronotum moderately elongate, deeply impressed at middle, inflexed at sides. Elytra simple, not longer than pronotum. Abdomen a little longer than head and thorax together, broader and thicker than the thorax, strongly convex above and very strongly beneath, moderately margined at sides, with 6 distinct segments visible from above. Prosternum short, with a strong median carina and anterior border margined by a strong and sides by weak carinae. Mesosternum elevated between coxae as a high, strong carina; posterior half broad and rather strongly convex. Metasternum short. Anterior and middle coxae separated, posterior approximate. Femora nearly straight, stout; tarsi 4-5, 5-jointed, the middle and posterior metatarsi not much shorter than remaining joints together.

*Genotype*.—*Wasmannina trapezicollis*.

*Wasmannina trapezicollis*, new species

Length 6 mm.

Dark brown to black, opaque; legs and basal joint of antennae and parts of abdomen red brown and shining. Head, thorax, elytra, and mesosternum densely, granulose-punctate, the remainder more finely and shallowly but equally densely punctate. Stiff, black, erect hairs sparsely distributed on head and body, more abundant on apical half of ventral portion of abdomen; very fine and silky yellow recumbent hairs abundant on abdomen.

Head a little longer than broad, sides posterior to eyes broadly rounding into the posterior border, which is convex at sides and narrowly concave at middle. Front impressed at middle. Eyes about as long as their distance from the occipital corners. Clypeus strongly and narrowly carinate at middle. Antennae thick and short, not longer than head and pronotum together; first joint longer than the second and third together with the apical two-thirds strongly enlarged and rounded, nearly twice as thick as the second; joints 3 to 9 transverse. 10 and 11 longer than broad, the terminal slightly longer than the penultimate and rounded at tip. Pronotum about one and one-half times broader than head, nearly one-half longer than broad, widest just behind the rounded anterior angles, from where the nearly straight sides converge to the very broadly rounded hind angles and posterior border; anterior border straight at sides, convex at middle; disc at middle with a profound, narrow, longitudinal impression which is broadest in front, deepest at middle, and extends from the anterior border four-fifths the length of the disc. Elytra together broader than long; sides nearly straight and very feebly divergent behind, humeri rounded, posterior angles very broadly rounded, the hind margin angulately excised at middle.

*Type locality*.—Cachuela Esperanza, Río Beni, Bolivia.

*Host*.—*Eciton crassicornis* Smith.

The holotype and single paratype were collected from a file of the ants crossing a road.

The broad form of the head and thorax, strongly sulcate prothorax, the structure of the antennae and the pro- and mesosternum are distinctive in this genus. The body is unusually heavily chitinized and punctate.

**Acamatoxenus, new genus**

Form elongate, with abdomen enlarged behind, constricted anteriorly. Head depressed, elongate and narrowed behind. Eyes large and convex. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed, the basal joint very small, second joint a little longer than broad and about one-third as long as the third joint, which is subcylindrical, nearly four times as long as broad, and feebly bent on basal half; terminal joint slender, subulate. Labial palpi 3-jointed. Mandibles rather strong, apparently simple, bluntly tipped. Antennal fossae deep, extending to anterior border of head. Antennae 11-jointed, basal joint clavate, as long as second and third joints together. Labrum feebly convex, its anterior border strongly concave at middle, sides rounded. Pronotum elongate; laterally compressed, side margins deflexed, strongly lobed at middle opposite coxae. Elytra elongate, narrowed behind; humeri rounded, subgibbous. Abdomen carried elevated, constricted in front in the form of a short petiole which, in profile, is a little longer than high, with the dorsal surface strongly margined at sides and in the middle with an elongate elevation separating two deep lateral concavities; remainder of abdomen strongly swollen, very convex beneath and moderately above; not margined; seven dorsal segments visible. Prosternum in front of coxae broadly concave, margined in front and behind. Mesosternum prominent, convex, extending forward as a broad carina between middle coxae. Legs long and slender, femora normal; front coxae contiguous, middle and hind coxae separated; tarsi 4-5, 5-jointed; middle and posterior metatarsi very elongate.

*Genotype.*—*Acamatoxenus suavis*.

**Acamatoxenus suavis, new species**

Length 3.5 mm.

Reddish brown, legs and apex of abdomen yellowish, shining. Head, pronotum, elytra, and legs and petiole with small, setigerous tubercles, sparsest on head and most abundant on the elytra, mesothorax, and sides of abdominal pedicel; large foveolate punctures on head, thorax, pronotum, epimera, and mesothorax; abdomen microscopically punctate, except near border; stronger punctation in rows near posterior margins of abdominal segments; antennae densely punctate and subopaque. Long, fine yellow-brown hairs moderately abundant on head, body, and appendages; less abundant on dorsum of abdomen and arranged in rows on apical half of segments.

Head one and five-eighths times longer than broad, broadest just behind eyes, from where the nearly straight sides converge to the prominently rounded occipital corners. Clypeus flat, about five times as broad as long, straight at anterior border. Front with a large, median, very profound impression. Vertex and occipital border deeply excised, the "neck" portion short and transversely concave. Antennae with first joint scapiform, thick, slightly enlarged toward apex; basal joint equal in length to the two following together, second small, clavate, less than half as long as the third, which is nearly as long as the fourth and fifth together and twice as broad apically as at base; remaining joints (except the ultimate) each shorter and very slightly thicker than the preceding; terminal joint conical, obtuse at

apex, about as long as the joints 9 and 10 together. Eyes large, with distinct facets, situated at front of sides of head, half as long as their distance to occipital border. Pronotum not as broad as head including eyes, more than twice as long as broad and only a little broader behind than in front; anterior border convex at middle, produced at corners into obtuse angles, sides in front of middle nearly straight and parallel, then very broadly subgibbous and, posterior to this, feebly concave to the broadly rounded posterior corners, posterior border convex; median surface in front of middle shallowly and broadly impressed; sides posterior to middle with large and profound pits. Elytra together one and one-third times as broad as pronotum, together longer than broad; sides in front of middle nearly straight and parallel, then convergent, posterior corners and margins broadly rounded.

*Type locality*.—San Diego Cocula, Jalisco, Mexico.

*Host*.—*Eciton (Acamatus) cocula* Mann (MSS.)

The single specimen before me was found among a small cluster of this ant, beneath a stone.

The genus is evidently a "file-guest" and distinct from all related forms in the structure of the head, which is very broad in front, and, due to the marked incision at middle of posterior border, bilobed behind, with a profound frontal fossa.

The abdomen is swollen behind, somewhat as in *Mimeciton* and *Mimomilla*, but both of these lack the distinct pedicel in front, and the structure of the head and thorax is entirely different.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*The mosquitoes of Peary's North Pole expedition of 1908. (Diptera, Culicidae).* HARRISON G. DYAR and RAYMOND C. SHANNON, U. S. National Museum. (Communicated by S. A. ROHWER.)

A small collection of insects made on Admiral Peary's 1908 polar expedition has recently been found in material at the National Museum. The actual collector of the specimens is not of record, nor is there anything in Peary's narrative that throws light on the matter. Captain R. A. Bartlett of the expedition states that the collecting must have been done by somebody on the "Erik," the supply boat. The mosquitoes of this collection are here recorded.

#### *Aedes cantator* Coquillett

One female, Sydney, Nova Scotia, July 8, 1908. This is the first authentic record of the species from Canada. Dyar gives<sup>1</sup> the distribution as "probably in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia," which is now in part verified.

Two species of black-legged *Aedes* were taken in Hawk's Harbor, Labrador, in female examples only. It is possible that these are forms of

<sup>1</sup> Trans. Royal Can. Inst. 13: 106. 1921.